THE

Gleaner

SPRING
APRIL 28, 1962

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Lyrasis Members and Sloan Foundation

http://www.archive.org/details/gleaner58462stud

Gleaner

DELAWARE VALLEY COLLEGE
of
SCIENCE & AGRICULTURE

Vol. LVIII **SPRING, 1962** **No. 4**

Staff

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF—Martin Gilman, John Mertz

Associate Editor	Carl Sachs
Typing Editor	Allan Goldfarb
Business Manager	Jerry Schorr
Circulation Editor	Lee Thompson
Photography Editor	Ronald Smith

Contributing Staff: Baron Feldmar, Robert Pras, Ronald Cole, Walter Gross, David Goldstein, John Kurtzig, Dick Wells, Richard Harlan, Bob Somerville, Steve Klein, Robert Denlinger, Charles Meyers, Frank Grau, Jack Williams, Matthew Polis, Robert Hilsen, Harold Nightwine, John Bulette, Walter Shannon, David Schurr.

Faculty Advisor	R. D. Forbes

THE GLEANER is published four times in the school year by the students of the Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Doylestown, Pennsylvania. Subscription rate—$2.00 per year.

"A" DAY — 1962

Richard Wells

Every year "A Day" seems to grow and improve. This year the participation, and consequently the results are going to be tremendous.

In addition to showing their animals, the members of the Dairy Society will have exhibits in the main exhibition tent. The Freshmen will have an exhibit on Artificial Breeding and the theme of the Sophomores' exhibit will be "From Old to New." Included in this will be a display of antique dairy equipment. This year the Junior and Seniors will combine efforts on a display of the embryo development of a cow which will feature about six fetuses.

Members of the Animal Husbandry club will be showing forty-five beef-cattle, fourteen sheep and nine hogs, as well as having exhibits in the main exhibition tent. The Freshmen will be fitting beef for showing, the Sophomores will be showing various breeds of sheep, the Juniors will have a display of different cuts of meat, and the Seniors will show how science works with Agriculture. Prize livestock from this state will also be on exhibit this year, and, as usual, there will be inter-class competition in the judging of the various breeds of livestock.

The Ornamental Horticulture displays are going to be organized differently this year. Instead of each class having its own exhibit there will be six exhibits, each of which will be designed by two seniors. These seniors will have help from the underclassmen in setting up their exhibits. Three of the exhibits will be semi-natural and the others will be semi-formal.

Horticulture exhibits in the Horticultural building and experiments in the greenhouse will all be done on an individual basis. Among others are "Effects of Soil Moisture on the Growth of Plants" and "The Comparison of Water Lost by Plants With that of Normal Evaporation. (Evapo-Transpiration)."

Most Science exhibits are being done on an individual basis this year. This includes those on Biology, Chemistry, and Physics. The Calculus class will also participate this year by setting up problems on the analog and digital computors, the Radioiosotopes lab. will be open for inspection.

The Poultry club will set up individual exhibits in its own tent showing the results of many experiments on Poultry. There will be feed trials to demonstrate feed deficiencies, an experiment, on the excess of fat in diets, as well as others.

Among the exhbits being done by the Food Industry men are ones on the Kjeldahl Test, "Protein analysis" and tests used in Dairy Chemistry, there will also be a Food and Drug Administration Exhibit.

There will be several exhibits on Soil Conservation put on by the Agronomy Club members. In addition to this and other projects there will be a pictorial history of the farm pond which should be of interest to all.

The Circle-K Club will participate in "A Day" activities by staffing the information booth.

A photography contest is being held among the college students, the results of which will be shown by the Photography club in the library annex.

In order to raise money for the purchase of tuxedoes, the Glee Club will have pony rides for the children attending "A Day."

The Glee Club will also combine its concert with that of the band. This will be an excellent opportunity to hear our new college dance band in action.

As on the last "A Day" there will be an Art exhibit in Cooke Hall Lounge.

This year's display of farm machinery will be an exhibit of modern harvesting machines used in grass land farming.

Such participation as this shows the interests that we the students of Delaware Valley College have in our "A Day."

The Juvenile Delinquent

William L. Wilson

Juvenile delinquency is a legal term whose definition varies from state to state. In general, it applies to an offense committed by a child under a specified age, usually eighteen, which in the case of older persons would be considered a felony, or any one of a specified list of misdemeanors. Not the act, but the age of the person who commits the act is the critical legal element. Juvenile delinquency has been recognized since 1899. In that year the state of Illinois enacted the first juvenile court law. Prior to this, all children offenders had been technically known as "criminals."

A juvenile deliquent is a child showing a defiant act as defined by law. The socio-psychological definition states that the juvenile is delinquent because he conceives of himself as being delinquent. Any act he would commit that would bring exclusion from a considerable part of social participation would help him think of himself as a delinquent. Delinquency is actually adjustive behavior. Children are usually trying to adjust to frustrations and deprivations. In meeting these needs, delinquency in the same way as non-delinquency, is purposive behavior. Delinquency in its early stages, as well as recreation, is actually a form of play. Delinquency and recreation are essentially group activities. Although they can both be participated in alone, two or more persons are usually involved. Recreation has its teams and clubs; delinquency has its cliques and gangs.

Among both male and female delinquents, truancy is by far the most frequent offense. However, among the males the thief is the most common offender, and mischievous behavior is a close second. It is believed that robbery, and other aggressive acts, actually are substitutes for the male sex act, as boys under eighteen years of age cannot meet their sexual needs as easily and directly as girls.

Among girls, sex offenses rank first followed by their running away from home. There are approximately four times as many male juvenile delinquents as there are female. However, the trend in the sex ratio covering the past ten years has been marked by a decline in the proportion of boys and a corresponding increase in the number of girls. There are about five times as many Negro juvenile delinquents as there are white. Other statistics show that Jewish and white Protestant children are represented in much lower proportion than they appear in the general population. Delinquency cases are drawn mostly from urban, industrial communities, and families of lower economic status. However, the trend is for more delinquents to come from middle and high income families. Delinquency increases in periods of economic depressions. Delinquency cannot be brought down to any one single cause. There are biological, psychological, and sociological theories. Biologically, there is no actual difference between delinquents and non-delinquents. The average inherited intelligence level among delinquents is the same as the intelligence level of non-delinquents who have the same ethnic and economic background. The exact relationship between delinquency and intelligence leads to isolation, a sense of inferior-

(Continued on page 9)

SHORT STORY

Project Z

John Hamilton

The year is 2,500. The top secret program of the time is Project Z. The transatometer has, at last, been completely developed. At the press of a button it will project through space, in the form of atoms, any object or objects placed inside of it. Project Z involves the use of the transatometer to explore planet Z which is five billion googolplex years away.

The transatomists are a group of men who have spent many years preparing to make this expedition. They enter the transatometer, taking with them the equipment they will use in exploring planet Z and another transatometer which will take them back to Earth. The machine is aimed at planet Z, the button is pressed, and the transatomists, their equipment, and the additional transatometer are broken down to their component atoms. In a matter of seconds, they arrive at their destination and immediately the reconstruction of the atoms occurs and the transatomists and the transatometer are set up at a base of operations.

The expedition begins with a search for signs of life. There are no large bodies of water and no cloud formations. The entire planet seems to be covered with a layer of strange moss about one foot thick. The transatomists, doubting if anything else can grow on planet Z, try to uproot the moss to examine any underlying soil. The moss, however, is impervious to destruction through digging. So the scientists decide to transatomize a nuclear bomb beneath the surface of the moss to destroy it. This plan, too, they had to abandon for even the transatometer could not penetrate the moss.

After several days of exploration the men noticed that moss was beginning to accumulate on the transatometer. Fearing that the moss might eventually do damage to the mechanism of the machine, the transatomists decide to conclude their exploration. They re-enter the transatometer, aim it towards their base on Earth and press the button. They again are broken down to their component atoms, returned to Earth, and are reconstructed.

In reporting their findings, the explorers recommend that planet Z be classified as unsafe for future expeditions. As a safety measure, they themselves are isolated for ten years. When the ten year period is over, the transatomists are examined and found free of any ill-effects. However, about five years later biologists begin to receive reports from different parts of the world of unidentified moss appearing in small patches and seemingly immune to all known chemical weed killers.

With horror the scientists of Project Z realize that through some mishap the automate shut off device in the transatometer on planet Z must have failed. The moss with deadly persistance was entering the machine and being transmitted to Earth. With even more horror the scientists realized that two years ago a warehouse had been constructed on the abandoned site of the original Project Z base, and many shipments from that place had been made to all p arts of the world.

The appalling knowledge that nothing could stop the slow engulfing of Earth by the deadly intruder is known only to the few men involved. Fearing world-wide panic may occur if the possible ill-fate of the world were made public, the scientists try to combat the problem with as little explanation as possible. However, their efforts to combat the growth are treated with ridicule. Their requests for larger appropriations are turned down by Congress and rulling bodies everywhere. They watch in helpless terror as each report comes in charting the universal spread of this unconquerable enemy.

Finally, in the year 2,590, six transatomists enter a strange device. Their destination is planet Z. Their object and its result are unknown.

The Old Man and the Bartender

Donald R. Haun

One night in the old Seaside Bar, around three in the morning, an old man came hobbling through the doors out of the rain. The room was lit by only a few dim lamps, and most of the usual patrons had already left. A few old retired seamen passed the old man as they left. The bartender stood talking to a friend, a cargo pilot, as the old man stood quietly at the other end of the bar. The bartender asked the old man what he was drinking; the old man pointed to a bottle of Scotch but said nothing. The bottle was brought with a glass, however when he tried to start a conversation the old man said nothing, just stood silently, hunched over, his hat pulled low. The bartender left him alone. He went back and poured the pilot another shot, took his money and, as usually happens late at night, the money found its way into his pocket. The pilot drank his shot and left. The bartender again tried to start a conversation with the old man but got nowhere. The old man just hung his head lower. The bartender looked at the old man closely and realized that the old mans face and hands were covered with deep, long scars. A futher examination revealed that the old man must have been in a terrible accident because his whole body looked deformed and he remembered that the old man's face and hands were the old man dragged one leg. The bartender then asked to see the color of his money before he drank anymore. The old man slowly, and laboriously, pulled out a leather pouch and from it produced several gems of gigantic size. He selected the smallest, placed it on the bar, picked up the bottle and glass and walked to a table in the rear of the bar. The bartender looked at the large gem and followed the old man to the table hoping to find out where the gems came from. The old man said nothing! After a few more drinks he got up without a word and left. The bartender placed the gem in his pocket, locked the bar quickly and followed the old man. His quarry slowly made his way through the rain. The bartender followed at a distance thinking of the horrible scars and the broken body. He felt the gem again in his pocket. The old man turned into an alley and let himself into an apartment at the far end of the alley. The bartender followed and looked in the window. He watched as the old man put his bag of gems under the pillow and got ready for bed. The next night the bartender didn't go to work, but instead waited outside the old man's apartment until he left. The bartender figured the old man must have some of the jewels hid in the apartment somewhere, so he entered. After he had searched the whole apartment and found nothing he decided he would have to wait until the old man returned, kill him, and secure the gems that way. Later, he heard the old man coming. He could hear the foot dragging and felt a chill run down his spine as he thought once again of the

(Continued on page 8)

Ultrasonics

"For years ultrasonics meant something only to dogs and other sub-human creatures. One of the few uses of ultra-high sound waves was in whistles, too high pitched for human ears, to call pets. Today ultrasonics is an exciting new technological frontier." (6)

The term "ultrasonics" technically refers to soundwaves above the audible-to-humans range, about 20,000 cycles per sound and up. However, it is loosely used to describe all applications of sound energy to industrial processes, although many ultrasonic devices use frequencies within and even below the audible range.

As a result of extensive research, much has been done to produce practical applications in medicine and in various industrial processes.

In medicine, ultrasonics can heal wounds, clear up infected sinuses, relieve arthritic pain, and treat acute asthma. "They have even been used with success in an army hospital to relieve pain arising from amputations, scars, and neuromas." (5) Nearly all medical ultrasonic equipment has been designed for clinical use at one million cycles (one megacycle). At this speed sonic energy has some of the characteristics of light; it may be reflected or refracted. It should be noted here, however, that it cannot pass through air. Therefore, to be used with the most benefit in healing, it must be applied by means of a transducer directly to the surface of the skin of the area to be treated.(5)

Areas too sensitive to permit direct application of the transducer are submerged in water. In this way treatment can be given without any pain to the patient because of the ability of the energy to pass through water. "Recent experimentation has proved successful in the theory of amputees whose stump pain before treatment made the use of artificial limbs an agony. After a few treatments with he inaudible sound, the pain was sufficiently relieved to allow full use of artificial aids." (5)

It should be noted at this point that the exact mechanism by which the pain is reduced is not understood. It is felt, however, that action is indirect.

Ultrasonics have proved very valuable in the area of grinding. The Raytheon Manufacturing Company has opened up a market for oddshaped cuts which can be made in almost any metal. Steel, aluminum, auto and aircraft companies now use ultrasonics to find flaws in metals. Test equipment is used at the present time to detect weak spots in railroad tracks and to scan reactor tubing for atomic submarines. (6) Going even further into some of the practical applications, one finds that any liquid can be measured, including exotic jet fuels, and liquid oxygen in rockets.

"The aircraft, electronic and missile makers have been a major spur to the growth of ultrasonics." (6) Before the development of ultrasonic cleaners, jet engine nozzles and oil filters had to be thrown away when dirty. Now embedded residue can be removed the use of sound energy. The sound waves whip up microscopic bubbles which burst against the material ripping dirt away.

Applications of this procedure have been effective in areas other than military use. As the dairy and food processing industries progress to even higher degrees of automation in all phases of plant operation, the need for effective and laborsaving means of cleanup becomes increasingly important. A system of great promise for cleaning equipment is one based on ultrasonic irradiation of a cleaning solution which is in contact with the equipment being cleaned. The vibrations at a rate of about 16,000 cycles per second, induce cavitation and other physiochemical reactions at the equipment surface.

"Staphylococcus aureus" added to the dirt on the utensils was effectively removed by the treatments. (2) It should be noted that the type of solution and time of ultrasonic irradiation of the cleaning bath had a significant effect on cleaning efficiency, although shape and surface of the equipment also played a major role in cleaning. The results showed great promise for obtaining sanitary conditions in the future.

Today ultrasonics play an important part in painless testing of meats in the livestock field. "By the use of a Reflectoscope equipped with a polaroid camera back used in ultrasonic scanning techniques, it was possible to produce cross-sectional outlines of the rib-eye and associated fat at the 13th rib of cattle and hogs. (4) Such testing has prompted the possibility of the practicability of measuring the depth of fat and lean tissues in animals ready for market.

From the experimental data gathered it was found that the ultrasonic measurements of fat were highly related to both live probe and backfat thickness. (3) It should be noted, however, that the results which were obtained by the investigations warrant additional refinement of the equipment used in order to increase resolution and simplify evaluation of the results.

The basic principle used here involves the time it takes for sound waves to bounce back from tissue separating meat from fat. Other areas in which ultrasonics will play a major role in are listed: (1)

1) Clearing fog: powerful sound from horns cuts chimney smoke. This is now being tested as a landing aid for fog-bound airports.

2) Safety measures: Anything crossing invisible, inaudible sound beams can set off alarms.

3) Pest eradication: High frequency sound, inaudible to men and certain animals, bothers rats so much that they may leave permanently.

4) Depth measuring of oceans: This applies the same principle which is involved in measuring backfat in hogs and beef.

5) Spotting submarines or fish.

6) Metal welding: Wheels vibrating weld strips of metal as they pass through, beating their molecules together.

As we have seen, the possibilities for utilizing ultrasonics is limitless. As research in this area continues, ultrasonics will prove to be an even greater boom to mankind than was originially thought possible.

LITERATURE CITED

1) HOW SILENT SOUND WORKS FOR YOU: Popular Science; April 1959.
(P. 148-150)

2) Masurovsky, E.B.; REMOVAL OF STAPHLOCOCCUS AUREUS FROM MILK CONTACT SURFACES BY ULTRASONIC CLEANING MEASURES; Journal of Dairy Science; Nov. 1960. American Dairy Association. (P. 1545)

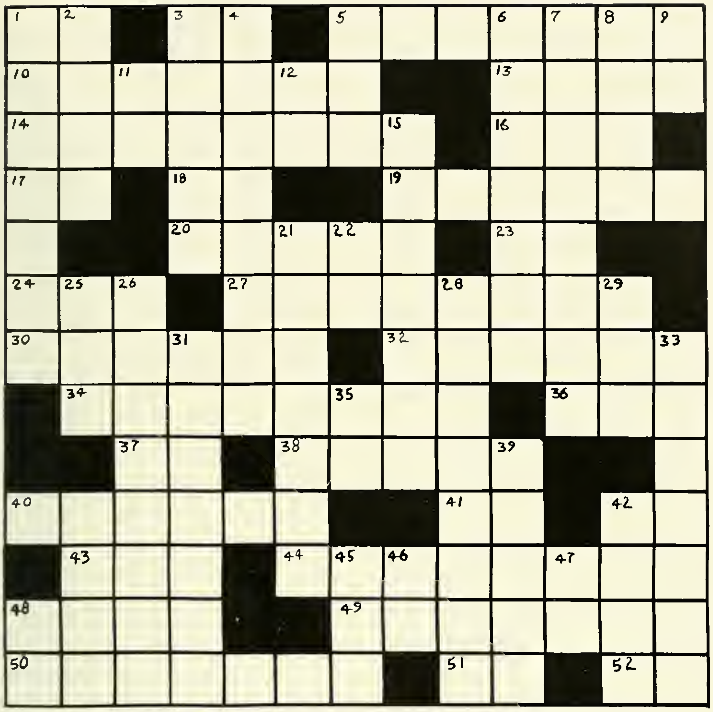
3) Price et al; ULTRASONIC REFLECTION; Journal of Animal Science; May 1960; American Society of Animal Production. (P. 3873

4) Stouffer, J. R., ULTRASONIC METHODS IN CATTLE AND HOGS; Journal of Animal Science; Nov. 1961; American Society of Animal Production.
(P. 759)

5) ULTRASONIC Heals Wounds; Science News Letter, Sept. 17, 1960.

6) ULTRASONICS: UNHEARD PROGRESS; Time March 16, 1959; Time Inc.
(P. 94-95)

CHARLES WIRA



ACROSS

1. The Keystone State (abb.)
3. At
5. ——— of Panama
10. Many do this on A–Day
13. Merit
14. Most destitute
16. Arsenoblast (abb.)
17. ——— you were
18. And (Latin)
19. Madison Ave. worker
20. More positive
23. Forward, ———
24. Calcium Sulfide
27. One who loves beauty
30. Those who consume
32. Put air into
34. Confederate soldiers wore them (2 words)
36. Speech (prefix)
37. Conjunction
38. Unestimable (abb.)
40. Can be compared to (2 words)
41. Two
42. Iowa (abb.)
43. Heard at bull fights
44. Those who imagine in sleep
48. Soft drinks
49. Her face turned men to stone
50. Most sour
51. German wartime agency
52. Printer's measure

DOWN

1. Punishment borne for sins
2. Cutting tools
3. Ebb and Floe (pl.)
4. Death notice
5. Poss. pronoun
6. Common plant
7. Like a prairie dog
8. ——— major
9. Tin (symbol)
11. Pronoun
15. Black wrapping material
21. Saved
22. It (German)
25. American Association of Grocers (abb.)
26. Baby carriage
28. The British once paid them to fight
29. Greek letter
31. most strange
33. French chemist
35. Article
39. Hard ———
41. Soft drink
42. One of Irving's nicknames
45. Remit (abb.)
46. B. ——— (abb.)
47. He (German)
48. To

CROSSWORD ANSWERS
ON PAGE 9

Democracy and Communism

Allan Goldfarb

Democracy and communism are the two powerful political ideologies today. They both rest upon four important principles; political, economic, social and industrial. But in only one Democracy will you find support for all four principles.

Communism prevents people from society. In this type of society you will find no class structure; but a country whose population work for the betterment of all. Ye know that the classless society is non-existent in Russia today. The military, teachers, and scientists consitute the upper class in Russia; while the common worker and peasant make up the lower class. Thus Communism in Russia is not surviving on a classless society, but rather on one in which we find two distinct classes.

Communism prevents people from practicing their own religion. The Communists believe that Communism is the religion of the world.

But you will find in Russia today many people secretly observing their own religions. Communism forbids clubs from being organized. To the Communists, Communism is the only club organization one should be a member of.

Communism takes away all the productive and private property of an individual. All the property should belong to the state. Our correspondents have spoken to those whose property was taken from them under the Communist rule; they resented the fact that they lost their land and were put on collective farms.

Communism is the sole ruler when it comes to government. When the elections are held in Russia, the people may vote for only one party, that party being the Communist party.

Someday, the people of Russia may band together to rid their country of Communism.

Democracy is a dynamic philosophy which is ever changing with the needs and times of the people. In the field of religion we, in a democracy, are free to belong to any church and denomination. As for religion playing a large role in our country—it certainly does by keeping the people unified and close to each other.

(Continued on page 9)

Political Penmanship

D. Goldstein

Before his term, or terms, of office end President Kennedy will probably prove to be the greatest distributor of keepsake pens in the history of the White House. These pens are distributed at the many ceremonial bill-signings that take place in the course of the legislative procedure.

Consider the ceremony of the last session of Congress on September 26, 1961. At that time the Chief Executive used 22 pens in signing the House Resolution establishing the United States Disarmament Agency. The inscription on the bottom of the last page of the bill read as follows, "Approved, 12:45 P.M., New York City, N. Y., John Fitzgerald Kennedy." He used each of the pens to write a few letters, then presented them to a Congressman who had been instrumental in getting the bill passed, or to someone with a direct interest in it such as the chairman of the new agency, William C. Forster.

Many of these ceremonial pens date back to the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who, if he didn't start it, surely was responsible for developing the ceremonial bill-signing into the political art it is today. Mr. Roosevelt delighted in marking the many milestones of his administration with this kind of a ceremony which reaped a bumper crop of political hay and publicity. The only difference between the ceremony today and the one in Roosevelt's time is that the cameras are now from the television, not the newsreel. It would be a rare politician indeed who would not welcome the opportunity to appear on the screen to the voters at home free of charge, and with no fuss about equal time for the opposition.

By the Administration of Harry Truman, the signings were so frequent and the beaming Congressman so numerous, that the White House began to order and still does, glass stemmed, desk-type pens by the gross (at $1 apiece). At that time, Wayne Hanks, for 45 years custodian of the White House Records Office began having the pens engraved in gold, "The President, the White House."

The greatest problem for the signer comes in trying to find enough letters for all the pens to be passed out. Once, when confronted with one senator, one pen, and no more letters, President Kennedy rose to the occasion by inscribing a calligraphic flourish under his name.

By this time, the ceremony is so refined that there is a special pen-rack which is placed before the President. This can holds about thirty pens. He then dips one in an inkwell, writes a few letters, and gives it to the lucky recipient, who generally can be counted on to frame it with the date and occasion marked beneath it. He then repeats the operation.

It's a beautifully simple way to give a lift to a supporter who's up for re-election, or get on the good side of an important committee chairman, or to recognize a friend of the other party. We can't help thinking that this once again proves the old adage—"the pen is mightier than the sword."

Self-Discipline—A Necessary Characteristic

Robert H. Denlinger

One of the most important virtues that a college freshman must develop in order to stay in college is self-discipline. Self-discipline is correction or the governing of oneself for the sake of improvement. A few fortunate fellows may have learned the importance of self-discipline while still in High School, but the average freshman in college must nuture the ability to discipline himself.

The period of change from high school to college is the most important and necessary time to learn self-discipline. In high school information was "spoon fed" to the students and the teachers were constantly watching the progress of each student individually. If a student would become lazy and not bother to study any longer, the teacher would encourage or threaten him. However, in college a man is supposed to be mature enough to discipline himself in studying. Even though no one will say anything if a student does not read his text or turn in reports, he is expected to do so. Learning self-discipline is sometimes painful, for a lack of it usually shows itself in mid-term and final semester grades.

Being away from home is another factor which makes self-discipline necessary. While going to high school most students lived at home and were always under the watchful eye of their parents. Whenever a problem arose, one could seek advice from parents. In a dormitory however, each student must make his own decisions and rely on his own experiences and judgement. He must set his own standards of conduct. The temptation of spending too much time "going out with the guys" is always present. But one who has learned self-discipline budgets his time so that he will get his work finished and also have a reasonable amount of time to socialize.

The ability to discipline oneself at an early age is not only helpful in college but also in later life. Getting and keeping a job is easier when one has learned to discipline himself. An employer looks for a man who is able, and willing, to accept responsibility and to govern himself in carrying out this responsibility.

Man Versus Women

Jack Williams

Man is a human being having many excellent and far reaching qualities. The differences between men and women have been noted for many centuries. In the past the differences have been attributed to biological make-up only. But as time passes, we are becoming more and more interested in the other differences between men and women. Today we are considering such things as emotional and psychological differences.

We know that these latter studies are very important in marriage due to the fact that a husband must understand his wife, and vice versa, in order to maintain a happy and lasting union. These bonds which exist between a man and a women in marriage must endure many hardships. Of course understanding of ones' wife, or husband, or even his fellow man can only come about through knowledge. Knowledge of this type may either be learned or gained through past experiences in life's trials.

Many traits of both sexes are known today — such attributes as gentleness and sincerity in woman, and leadership and strength in men. Presently we think that we know a great deal about these other sides of man, but in scope we have just scratched the surface. In the years to come I know we will expand our capacity to understand and forget the oddities of mankind. Let's not wait for the future—

Doylestown Federal Savings & Loan Assn.

Insured Savings Accounts
Home Loans

17 WEST COURT STREET
DOYLESTOWN, PA.

FI 8-4554

Running Scared

Matthew Polis

Operator?

I'd like to make a long distance call to WE 7-1212

Yes, that's right.

Listen, I have fifty cents here. Would you tell me when my fifty cents time is up. In other words, would you tell me when my fifty cents time is up? (BONG BONG BONG-A-BONG)

Thank you.

Hello mom? It's me!

No! No! There's nothing wrong; I didn't write this week so I called.

How are you?

Honest! Everything's O.K.

We got our grades this week. Did you get them at home?

Did you get a letter with them?

Uh-huh, well, I might be on academic probation, BUT THAT DOESN'T MEAN A THING! I talked to my counselor and he said not to worry about it as long as I work harder.

What?

Oh mom!! We had mashed potatoes, fried chicken and string beams for dinner.

Milk? I had three glasses.

Academic probation is when you get below a 1.5 average.

Yes, I averaged mine out and it came to a 1.4554631l2419, so I might be on academic probation, BUT IT DOESN'T MEAN A THING!

My roommate? Three point eight average.

NO. He can't help me 'cause he's stupid. Yesterday that idiot missed a *free movie* just because he had to study.

Hello! Hello! Oh, Hi sweetheart. How's kindergarden?

Yes, I got your letter. It was real nice even if Valentine's Day was two months ago.

Hello, mom? No, IT DOESN'T MEAN A . . .

O.K. operator.

Bye mom!

More Trips or Foreign Aid?

Ron Smith

Has the United States more to gain in the way of prestige and friendship by increasing its foreign aid to underdeveloped countries or by sending important people and high-ranking government officials into these lands? Most people realize the high amounts of money alloted for foreign aid but few know the expenses of these trips.

When Attorney General Robert K. Kennedy recently took a trip around-the-world the cost was $15,000. The State Department paid the bill on grounds that Kennedy was on official business undertaken with approval and at request of Secretary of State Dean Rusk. Transportation and advance preparation for the official party totaled $11,000; housing, food, and miscellaneous came to $1,700; and entertainment and reception of foreign dignataries make up the last $2,000.

The most recent trip by Mrs. John F. Kennedy is also costing the taxpayers dearly. The U. S. Information Agency is even going to produce color movies of the First Lady's journey through India and Pakistan. The movie contract calls for $45,807.50 and another $27,000 in U. S. owned foreign currency will be spent for expenses such as transportation and equipment secured in India and Pakistan. There will be additional cost for release prints and language versions of the film to be shown in other countries.

Many people feel that these trips accomplish more than foreign aid, while others do not. So what if a hundred thousand people cheer the First Lady and the U. S. press says that our relations with Pakistan and India are higher than ever before. There are still millions who did not get to see Mrs. Kennedy and are starving in the meantime. Those thousands of dollars spent on trips could feed more hungry mouths than saw Mrs. Kennedy in both countries. The fact still remains that foreign aid can still do more good than a dozen trips by anyone.

Graduation

Allan Goldfarb

Graduation for some has finally arrived. The day we have sought for four years has become a reality at last. It is going to be an exciting day, full of wonderful feeling and memories.

It certainly is marvelous to feel that element of success as we grasp that degree which is our passport to a future of happiness and success.

But the degree we now have has only brightened our pathway to more intensified training and education that will someday lead us to our position in society. The time we have spent in college has been a proving group to help us to find ourselves. It is true that many, after four years of college, are unsure of what they want in the future. The majority of college graduates, however, do find themselves and the field of endeaver they would like to persue.

As we go out into the world to find our position, we are helped by this degree we now own. Yes, one should really appreciate the fact that he, or she, has had the opportunity to attend college.

It's not always the college that one attends which makes the graduate successful later in life. The fact is that the college student developed the iniative and the ability to make his stay in college academically more profitable. A person's character and personality has a great deal to do with his ability to find a position in life. Whether you attend a small or large college, it's up to you to make the most of your college education.

Graduation day is one which is also stimulating and exciting to the parents. The majority of us would have been unable to complete our college education if it were not for our parents.

Graduation is a wonderful thing for the student; but the student should realize the effect his, or her, parents had on their being able to reach out and accept the degree.

DOYLESTOWN TRUST CO.

115 W. Court Street
Doylestown, Pa.

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICES

Member of F.D.I.C.

W. J. Nyce's Shoe Store

"The Home of Nice Footwear"

CAREFUL FITTING

West and State Streets
Doylestown, Pa.

BILL'S SHELL SERVICE

Route 202

Near the High School

Doylestown FI 8-9286

OLD MAN & BARTENDER (continued)

scarred body. The door opened slowly; the bartender struck hard and the old man fell. He was dead! Quickly, he searched him but found nothing but the empty leather bag and an old piece of paper. The moon shone on the old man and a tear in the shirt revealed more deep scars. Seeing these the bartender became frightened and fled. Once back in his own apartment he reached into his pocket to get out the gem and found the piece of paper he had found on the old man and had stuffed in his pocket as he fled. After close observation, he realized it was a map of a small island with an "X" marking a spot in the middle of a small mountaineous area. The bartender figured this must be where the old man had gotten his gems.

The next day the bartender talked his pilot friend into dropping him off on the island. The bartender's plan was to parachute to the place where the "X" was marked and he would meet his friend on the beach later where the plane could be landed. They found a level spot in the mountain large enough to drop in a parachute and the bartender jumped. The pilot headed for the beach to land and wait. The wind blew the parachute off course. The bartender thought he would be killed among the rocks but was suprised when he landed in what seemed to be a large net. As he looked around he saw that everything he could see was greatly oversized. When he looked down through the net he saw a cave that was filled with large gems of all kinds. He had come to the right place he thought, but as he tried to get to them he realized he couldn't get free. The more he struggled the more entangled he seemed to get. As he struggled he noticed something moving in the shadow of two great rocks. As it moved toward him he saw that it seemed to be a monsterous insect and had long claws. He suddenly realized that he hadn't fallen into a net but a web. He looked at the large gems and then remembered the scars on the old man. The great spider moved closer, he screamed hysterically.

Smoke Later

Dribble, dribble, sibble, sibble, sibble, twerk, plunk, the coffee is in the cup. Szss, szss, two teaspoons of sugar. Poooouulunk, cream enough to match the color of the hardwood floors. Key of E# while the stirring spoon rings back to the saucer.

A dirty hand lifts the cup to a grizzled face. The coffee passes the rotten teeth, the pallet, and the throat, into the hungry stomach. Radiating warmth from the coffee grows until the heat is oozing from every pore.

Now a cigarette. No! No time for a cigarette.

Clack, the cylinder of the new .44 opens. Yes, five brass cartridges like peas in a pod, singers in a choir, horses in a corral, soldiers in a squad, wolves in a pack, sharks in a school, hornets in a nest. Hclsc, the cylinder shuts. The dirty hand shoves the gun in the pocket.

Someone is hammering a nail in the wall, right in the next room. Hammer, hammer, the dirty hand silently opens the door to the room where the hammering is going on. Hammer, hammer, the dirty hand slips the gun out. Hammer, hammer, the dirty hand silently cocks the gun. Hammer, hammer, hammer, hammer, BANG!

Thud.

Jesse James is dead!

ALL AGGIES ARE WELCOME AT

RUB - A - DUB - DUB LAUNDROMAT

Doylestown Shopping Center

OPEN 24 HOURS A DAY

Compliments
of

ELY'S CLOTHIERS

Doylestown, Pa.

"OUTFITTERS
FOR
THE
COLLEGE MAN"

**PLEASE PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS**

The Constitution and Your Vote

There are approximately 180 million people in the United States who claim to be citizens and believe in the supreme law of the land, the Constitution. Of these, about 110 million have the right to vote, but do they know why they have this power? Of these 180 million people, I would guess that more than half of them have never read the Constitution of our country.

In 1787, delegates from the thirteen colonies assembled in Philadelphia to frame the future of what is now one of the greatest nations on the globe. Out of that convention came the Constitution, the nucleus of our existance. The Constitution gives us democracy, with all its rights to the people in full bloom, yet many citizens of this nation neglect to even take the time to read this document and to find out what their rights as citizens are; these people are therefore not good citizens and voters. More than half the people who go to the polls each election day don't know the requirements for the office, how can they wisely choose a candidate to fill the office? The only thing that the voters of today know is that there are several candidates running and that they may vote for one of them. This is not the idealistic form of democracy which the Constitution has outlined for us.

Most of us here at the College are approaching voting age. Before you cast your ballot for a candidate, read your Constitution and understand it, and it will make you a better citizen.

Doylestown's Newest
Coin-operated Laundry

Now Open

Complete Laundry & Dry Cleaning

Service Also Available

DUTCH MAID

131 South Clinton Street
DOYLESTOWN

DEMOCRACY & COMMUNISM (cont.)

In the economic field, the free incentive System is present in a democracy. This system gives us the satisfaction and incentive to improve ourselves and our country. We are allowed to own productive and private property. We own productive property by means of stocks. As for private property, we may own our own home and the property on which our home rests.

In politics, we find that the people in a democracy are free to go to the polls and vote for any party they desire. We are represented by elected officials in our state and federal governments. If a party loses at the polls, it works with the party that has won. The two work together in the best interest of all.

We in the United States are given certain rights which are not denied us —these rights being present in the form of a Constitution.

In the social field of a democracy, the people find dignity in one another. In a democracy, a person's integrity is respected. It is usually true that in a democratic country one may voice his opinions about his government without the fear of being put in jail.

We are allowed to join clubs and different types or organizations. In the field of labor, agreements between employees and employers are made by means of "collective bargaining."

I said earlier that the people in Russia may someday rise against Communism because of not being pleased by its doctrines. Well, you may say that some people are not for all of our doctrines. This may be very true. But the goodness in this country and any other democracy far outweighs the badness some may find present.

The right of association and the incentive to better ourselves, along with our strong feelings toward religion, will keep democracy strong and powerful enough to survive forever.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS (continued)

ity, an aggressive behavior which is defined as delinquency.

Almost everything has been used to explain delinquency, including the following: (1) inadequate recreation (2) conflict between parents (3) lack of religion (4) parental indifference (5) a working mother (6) poor family income (7) a bad neighborhood (8) over-protected child (9) poor housing (10) low morals (11) abandonment of the child (12) separated parents (13) alcoholic child 14) improper school placement (15) mental deficiency (16) divorced parents (17) reading difficulty (18) physical illness (19) poor work record and (20) mental illness. Since delinquent behavior may be a symptom of many things, it may have many causes.

The delinquent behavior, is indeed, at times, a symptom of some kind of pathology, so that a certain proportion of delinquents may legitimately be classified as emotionally disturbed. They "act out" their illness; that is, their delinquent behavior is an expression of their inner disturbances.

"The Best

at

Its Best"

ED'S DINER

Franklin and State Streets

DOYLESTOWN, PA.

In Doylestown It's

PEARLMAN'S
34 S. MAIN
DOYLESTOWN, PA.

for

R.C.A. TV

Records - Record Players
Musical Instruments
and Accessories

Fisher Stereo

FI 8-2600

34 S. MAIN STREET

P	A	■	T	O	■	I	S	T	H	M	U	S
E	X	H	I	B	I	T	■	■	E	A	R	N
N	E	E	D	I	E	S	T	■	A	R	S	■
A	S	■	E	T	■	■	A	R	T	M	A	N
N	■	■	S	U	R	E	R	■	H	O	■	■
C	A	S	■	A	E	S	T	H	E	T	E	■
E	A	T	E	R	S	■	A	E	R	A	T	E
■	G	R	E	Y	C	A	P	S	■	L	A	L
■	■	O	R	■	U	N	E	S	T	■	■	V
I	S	L	I	K	E	■	■	I	I	■	I	A
■	O	L	E	■	D	R	E	A	M	E	R	S
A	D	E	S	■	■	M	I	N	E	R	V	A
T	A	R	T	E	S	T	■	S	S	■	E	N

BURPEE SEEDS

- - - A good name for
future growers
to remember.

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Clinton, Iowa Riverside, Calif.

KERSHNER'S PHARMACY

Joseph H. Kershner, Ph.G.

"Fellow of the American College
of Apothecaries"

DOYLESTOWN, PA.

Phone: Fi 8-4666

GARDY'S

Books Stationery

PRINTING

Doylestown, Pa.

Doylestown National Bank & Trust Company

"on the Square"
DOYLESTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

Other Offices:
Warminster, Pennsylvania
Warrington, Pennsylvania
Doylestown Center

Smith's Mobil Service

Mobil Gas and Oil
Tires - Tubes
Washing - Lubrication

ROUTE 202
NEW BRITAIN, PA.

Call FIllmore 8-9389

✦ WANTED ✦

REWARD $10.00

A name! It has been proposed that the two present publications merge beginning September. The new publication will include both news articles and literary works. Help us find a name.

All members of the faculty and student body in good standing with the college are eligible.

Contestant: ....

Class: ....

Proposed Name: ....

Deadline — May 31, 1962

Applications should be given to either Martin Gilman or Harold Nightwine.

WINNER TO BE ANNOUNCED IN SEPTEMBER